

Whitehall

BRIDGEND
URBAN DISTRICT

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer

AND

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1938.

J. S. PEEBLES

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

W. H. MANLEY

INSPECTOR.

Bridgend Urban District

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BRIDGEND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Committee 1938-1939.

Councillor Mrs. JENNET WILLIAMS (Chairman).

Councillor IDRIS DAVIES.

Councillor R. E. FIELD.

Councillor E. VERLEY MERCHANT.

Councillor G. E. MORGAN.

Councillor J. F. S. OAKES.

Councillor PRICE PRICE.

Councillor W. L. WATKINS.

Councillor H. P. WILLIAMS.

BRIDGEND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer's Report for 1938.

GLANOGWR,

BRIDGEND,

March, 1939.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS.

LADY and GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1938.

In Public Health circles the matter which has been most prominently brought to notice in 1938 is Tuberculosis. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed, which consisted of Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., and Dr. F. T. H. Coutts. They received a tremendous amount of evidence, which was placed before them at various places in the Principality. It would appear from the conclusions which the committee have arrived at that, to put it mildly, all is not being done (for various reasons) to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis.

I do not think that this district can be included as one of the black spots. As you are no doubt aware, the Tuberculosis Order came into force in 1912, when Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made notifiable. During the last 12 years the average number of cases notified has been 20; in 1938 the number was 27. The number should be nil, and this can only be forthcoming by better wages, better housing, food of better nutritional value including far more milk of a safe variety, less crowding together in schools, much less home-work—and this, in my opinion, is of extreme importance, as I consider that children should get sufficient education in school, and be allowed to have more open-air life at an age when their physical condition is of far greater importance than their intellectual. I consider it hopelessly wrong to allow these children to cram for examinations, scholarships, etc., and when they have finished their work, they go to bed much too late and much too tired. All the training for physical fitness in future years can never undo the harm caused to children of seven years old to eighteen or nineteen undergoing this tremendous strain.

I consider that as far as Public Health goes Bridgend has had a fairly good year, but I am still not satisfied with three things, and these I should like to very much stress. The first is scavenging and removal of household refuse. The way it is done in your district is totally unsatisfactory, and a new method, which includes proper covered scavenging lorries, should be inaugurated at once.

The second matter is immunisation against diphtheria. At the end of 1938, only 188 children had been completely immunised since the Council commenced their scheme. I should like to see at least ten times that number done. I recommend that addresses be given and cinematograph films shown advising this preventive measure.

The third matter which should receive your consideration is my report upon the County School for Girls and the Penybont Boys', Girls', and Infants' Schools. I consider that it is advisable that the County Council's attention should be called to the condition of these schools.

I wish to express my thanks to the Public Health Committee for their kindly co-operation, and to the Officers of the Council for their help in problems which concern more than one department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. Peebles,

Medical Officer of Health.

Appendix I.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), 1,218.

Population (Census 1921), 9,199.

Population (Census 1931), 10,029.

Registrar General's Estimate of resident population (1938), 10,560.

Population, as revealed by the inspection made under the Housing Act, 1935:—

North Ward	4,262
South Ward	4,121
West Ward	1,638
Total.....	10,021

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 1,658.

Number of inhabited houses (1931), 2,248.

Number of inhabited houses end of 1938 (according to rate books), 3,021.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921), 2,026.

Number of private families (Census 1931), 2,414.

Rateable Value, £62,478.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £216.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The town of Bridgend is a market town, and serves as such for a certain proportion of the inhabitants in the mining districts in its proximity, and also for part of the Vale of Glamorgan. An increasing number of men employed in collieries are living in the town. The number is estimated to be about 500.

The chief local industries are:—A Foundry, a Brewery, and a Laundry. Bridgend is also a Railway Junction of considerable importance.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births—

	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate ...	152	75	77 ..	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.8.
Illegitimate ...	4	1	3	
Stillbirths	13	8	5 ...	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 16.0.
Deaths	149	90	59 ...	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.1.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	Nil	...	Nil
No. 30 Other puerperal causes...	1	...	5.9
Total	1	...	5.9

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... 45.0.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 46.0.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... Nil.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... 13.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... 1.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 1.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... Nil.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.(1) (a) **Medical**—

J. S. PEEBLES, L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.F.P.G., L.F.S.G., D.P.H. (Edin.), Medical Officer of Health. Joint appointment with Penybont Rural District Council.

KATHLEEN DAVIES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Joint appointment.

NELLIE E. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Joint appointment.

(e) HOSPITALS.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of M.	Beds. F.	Proportion for District	Management.	Staff.	Operative Surgery.	X Ray	Massage Dept.	Dental Dept.	Oph-thalmic Dept.	Pathological Work.
Infirmary.	1a, Quarella Road, Bridgend.	General. Maternity. Children.	87 16 36	55	32 16	Not Defined.	Public Assistance Committee	Medical Officer (full time) non - resident. Staff of Consultants. Nursing Staff.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Arrangement with Cardiff Laboratory.
District Hospital.	Merthyrmaur Road, Bridgend.	General. Children. Private Patients.	22 2 4	12 1 2	10 1 2	Not Defined.	Voluntary Committee.	Nursing Staff. Non-resident Medical Men of district attend own cases. Staff of Consultants. Matron, 4 Sisters, 1 Trained Staff Nurse, 2 Assistant Nurses, 3 Probationers.	Yes, two well equipped Theatres	Yes.	Yes, a certified Masseuse on staff.	No.	Yes.	Arrangement with Clinical Research Association, London.
Isolation Hospital.	Cefn Hirgoed 2½ miles from Bridgend.	Infectious Diseases.	38 Beds 6 Cots	19	19	Not Defined.	Committee of 5 Local Authorities.	Non-resident medical officer. Matron. Two Sisters. Two staff nurses. 4 assistant nurses. 5 Probationers. Consultant for Puerperal cases.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Arrangement with Cardiff Laboratory.
Small Pox Hospital.	Cefn Hirgoed 2½ miles from Bridgend.	Small Pox	8	4	4	Not Defined.	Committee of 8 Local Authorities.	Non-resident medical officer. Caretaker. Nursing staff obtained as required.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Arrangement with Cardiff Laboratory.
Mental Hospital.	About 2 miles from Bridgend.	Mental Patients.	1942	1037	905	77 Patients come from 'Bridgend Area' in 1938	Committee of the County Council.	Medical Superintendent. 6 medical officers. Staff of consultants. Nursing staff.	Yes. Well equipped Theatre.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Cottage Homes	Merthyrmaur Road, Bridgend	Children	162	Not Defined	Public Assistance Committee	Medical Officer non-resident, Superintendent, Matron and Foster Mothers.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No

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(b) Others—

W. H. MANLEY, Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate, Meat Inspector's Certificate.

ALICE DELAHAY, Health Visitor, General Trained Nurse, Fever Training and C.M.B.

ANGHARAD HOWELLS, Health Visitor (part-time). State Registered Nurse, C.M.B., H.V. Certificate.

(2)

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

By an arrangement with the Cardiff and County Laboratory, Cardiff, any examination or analysis of clinical material, water, milk, or food-stuffs can be immediately obtained. Frequent samples of water, milk, etc., as well as clinical material, are sent to the Laboratory for examination and report.

During the year, the following specimens were examined:—

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	366
Faeces—			
Enteric	...	...	11
Dysentery	...	...	4
Milks (Bacteriologically)—			
Graded	...	...	66
Ungraded	...	...	8
Enteric	...	...	3
Waters—			
Bacteriologically	...	...	6
Chemically	...	...	6
Bath Waters—			
Bacteriologically	...	...	6
Chemically	...	...	3
Water—Enteric	...	...	3

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(i) For Infectious Diseases:—

One motor-ambulance is kept at the Isolation Hospital.

(ii) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases—

In connection with the Priory of St. John, a motor-ambulance is kept, and is available under certain conditions. I believe, however, that the charge made to those who do not contribute a weekly or annual amount to the Priory, is greater than the average person can afford to pay. This means that the ambulance is really only available for those who contribute.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

(i) General.—A full-time fully-trained Nurse is employed by the Bridgend Nursing Association for nursing all cases. The salary of this nurse is entirely provided by the Bridgend Nursing Association.

(ii) For Infectious Cases.—Nil.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is held at Glanogwr, Bridgend, and is conducted by your Council. Meetings are held every Thursday afternoon, and every Friday afternoon.

An Ante-Natal Centre is held weekly on Thursday mornings at Greenmeadow, the Offices of the Penybont Rural District Council. School and Orthopaedic Clinics, organised by the County Council, are held in the own premises in Quarella Road.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

In February, 1930, the old Cottage Hospital was taken over by the Welsh National Memorial Association, and equipped as a modern dispensary. It comprises two consulting rooms, two waiting-rooms, an office, a Sister's room, a theatre for plastic and pneumo-thorax work, and an X-ray room.

Two separate clinics are held simultaneously weekly.

This is a complete unit for the diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health, in force in the district, with date of adoption:—

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890. Part 3.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1907. Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10.

Part VI. of the Public Health Act 1925 (27-9-37).

Bye-Laws and Regulations in Regard to—

1. Cleansing of footways and removal of house refuse, etc.
2. Imposing duties on occupiers to afford facilities for refuse collecting.
3. Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, ashes, etc.
4. New Streets and Buildings.
5. Slaughter-houses.
6. Cemetery.
7. Prevention of nuisances through conveyance of offensive matter through public streets.

Delegated Powers

1. Rate and Mice Order.
2. Cinématograph Act, 1909.

(3) (i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Three Midwives are practising within the area of your Council. None are employed by your Council or directly subsidised by your Council, but one is employed by a Voluntary Association.

Maternity cases from the district, by special arrangement, can be sent into Bridgend Maternity Home, and the following is the scale of charges decided upon by the Council:—

- (a) Where the income of the home is under £2 10s. per week, no charge is made.
- (b) Where the income is between £2 10s. and £3, 15s. is charged.
- (e) Where the income of the home is between £3 and £4, £1 10s. is charged.

This scale is to operate only in the case of a family consisting of a husband, wife and up to three children. Where the family is larger, special consideration is given.

Forty-six expectant mothers from your district, under the above-mentioned arrangement, were sent into the Maternity Home, and all were confined there at a cost of £194 14s., of which £39 18s. was recoverable from patients.

Your Council passed the following resolutions:—"That in cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, and in cases of complication of pregnancy, labour and puerperium, the M.O.H. be empowered at his discretion to engage a consultant, the approximate cost being £6 6s., and where an operation is performed, £12 12s.; for Ante-Natal work, £3 6s. per case; and £10 10s. for a series of cases at one clinic."

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year, by arrangement with the Glamorgan Education Committee, twenty-eight cases received Dental Treatment; of these cases, 15 were children under five years of age, and 13 were expectant or nursing mothers. Seven mothers were supplied with Dentures.

The cost of the treatment was as follows:—

- (a) For Dental Treatment—(1) Mothers, 3s. 6d per case.
(2) Children, 3d. per case.
- (b) For Dentures—£1 5s. 10d. for a complete denture, and for partial dentures, a lesser cost, determined by the size of the denture.

For the year the total cost was made up as follows:—

Children under five years of age— 3s. 9d.

Expectant or nursing mothers—£2 5s. 6d.

Dentures—£7 8s. 9d.

In the case of 14 children, the expense was defrayed by the parent and 11 mothers paid for dental treatment and 4 for dentures.

The net cost of Dental Treatment was £3 10s.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

Seventeen patients, all under five years of age, were given the treatment (at Greenmeadow, Coity Road). Two of these patients were given two treatments. The total number of attendances was 227. Six of the children suffered from rickets, 9 from debility, 1 from asthma, and 1 from marasmus. Three children showed no improvement, one slight improvement, five improvement, and three marked improvement. Five patients were irregular in attendance and gained no benefit.

The cost of this treatment was £11 7s. 0d.

SUPPLY OF FREE MILK.

During the year T.T. Milk (1,958 gallons) was supplied to necessitous cases at a cost of £173 5s. 11d. The scale adopted for the supply of free milk is as follows:—

Scale of Income per head of Family, Deducting Rent.

No. in Family.	For a supply Free of Cost.		For a supply at Half Cost Price.
1 ...	13/-	...	14/-
2 ...	10/6	...	11/6
3 ...	8/6	...	9/6
4 ...	7/6	...	8/6
5 ...	7/-	...	8/-.
6 or more	6/6	...	7/6

(ii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers.

Illegitimate infants and homeless children can be removed to the Cottage Homes, Bridgend, where there are 162 beds for children.

(iii) HEALTH VISITOR.

In all cases where the birth has been notified, and as soon as fourteen days have elapsed, each child is visited by a Health Visitor.

After this, a visit is paid every four weeks for the first three months. From the fourth month onward until the child has reached the age of five years, a visit is paid every three months. This applies, of course, to children doing satisfactorily. In those cases where the Medical Officer of the Centre or the Health Visitor thinks that the progress is not being maintained, many more visits are paid.

These arrangements seem to be satisfactory.

(iv) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

(Under Part I of the Children's Act, 1908, as Amended by the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932).

The Local Authority advertised that in their area the Medical Officer of Health was to be the person to whom notices under Part I of the Act must be sent. The Health Visitors employed by your Council were appointed Infant Protection Visitors under Part I of the Children Act.

No cases have been reported.

(v) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Your Council has now made arrangements for all orthopædic treatment which cannot be carried out at your own Clinics to be undertaken at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The terms upon which treatment will be undertaken by this hospital are as follows:—Registration fee 5s.; plasters, if necessary, 2s. to 15s. each; X-ray, 10s. 6d. Indoor patients, £1 15s. per week. Instruments, 25s. each. Of course, the charge will vary according to each case, but as a rule for those cases which become indoor patients, the charge would be round about £10 per case.

One indoor case was sent for treatment during 1938 at a cost of £39 17s. 0d.

SECTION C.

1 SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(i) WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the Water Supply of the town is supplied by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. There are two supplies:—

(1) **Schwyll.** This supply is plentiful, and there is no danger of shortage. The only objection to this supply is its hardness. The water is treated in two ways:—

(a) Sand filtration.

(b) Chlorination.

A typical analysis of the supply is as follows:—

Bacteriologically—*Bacillus coli* organisms absent in 50 M.L.
Bacteria developing at 37 deg. C. per M.L.
28. Bacteriological examination shows no
evidence of any contamination.

Chemically—A fairly hard water. Chemical analysis of the
sample shows no evidence of any contamination.

(2) **Dimbath.** This water comes from the upland gathering
ground near Blackmill, in the Ogmore and Garw Urban District
Council's area. This water is filtered, and it has the advantage of being
a soft water. Nearly 400,000 gallons of water pass through these filters
daily.

A typical analysis of this water is as follows:—

Bacteriologically—No *bacillus coli* organisms present in 50 M.L.
or in smaller amounts of water; the bacteri-
ological examination shows no evidence of
any contamination.

Chemically—A soft water. The chemical and microscopical
characters are satisfactory.

The Water Board during the year took the following samples:—

(1) 59 for Bacteriological Examination.

(2) 38 for Chemical Examination.

With few exceptions these samples were satisfactory.

Quantity of Water. There is an ample supply of water in all
districts. The erection of the Arsenal at Bridgend has caused an increase
in water consumption for trade and domestic purposes from the Board's
sources, with the result that the Schwyll has had to be utilised through-
out the year to augment the upland sources. Previously this was only
necessary in dry periods.

There has been close co-operation between the Manager of the Mid-
Glamorgan Water Board and myself, and I have had the greatest help
from the Manager in regard to all matters pertaining to the Board's
supply.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The town is sewered by means of an 18-inch pipe, which conveys the sewage to the mouth of the River Ogmore.

This sewer also receives sewage from certain parts of the Penybont Rural District Council's area. At present there are twenty-four houses that are not connected with the sewer; 19 of these have cesspools, 4 have pail closets, and 1 privy.

2 RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Ogmore, together with its three large tributaries, which join it some miles north of Bridgend, is a rapid-flowing stream, which rises in the Coalfield. It flows from north to south, and its tributaries become polluted by the various colliery washeries near which it runs discharging into it. The stream is also polluted by sewage and sewage effluent.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Particulars of conversions from conservancy system to water carriage system, which are now discharging into the Council's sewers:—

Year	Pail Closets to Water Closets.		Privies to Water Closets.		Water Closet from Cesspools or places other- wise than Proper Sewer
1925	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
1926	...	Nil	...	Nil	20 Cesspools demolished
1927	...	Nil	...	Nil	1
1928	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
1929	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
1930	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
1931	...	Nil	...	Nil	4 Cesspools demolished
1932	...	1	...	Nil	Nil
1933	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
1934	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
1935	...	1	...	Nil	1 Cesspool demolished
1936	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
1937	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
1938	...	Nil	...	1	Nil
Totals...	2	...	1	...	26 Cesspools demolished

At the end of the year 1938, the number of closets were as follows:—

Water Closets to Sewer ...	4,441
Water Closets to Cesspools ...	19
Pail Closets ...	4
Earth Closets or Privies ...	1

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff under the direction of the Surveyor. All dry house refuse is collected at least twice weekly, and that from business premises and hotels daily. **ALL REFUSE CARTS SHOULD BE COVERED.** The Council purchased the Brackla Quarry for the sum of £500 and controlled tipping is now practised at this quarry.

CESSPOOLS—

The cleansing of the cesspools is carried out by the Council's staff at the request of the tenants of the houses to which the cesspools belong.

When the cesspools are within a reasonable distance of a sewer, the contents are conveyed in a covered cesspool cart, and discharged into a sewer manhole. In other cases the contents are discharged on the land with the owner's permission.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(iv) SHOPS.

No action was taken under the Shops Act, 1934, during the year in regard to ventilation and temperature of shops.

After informal action, one shop was provided with a water closet for use of female employees.

One exemption certificate was granted in regard to Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was taken during the year in regard to this matter.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

A Public Open-air Swimming Bath was opened in May, 1938. The cost was £6,600. The capacity of the bath is 186,000 gallons. A filtration plant is installed, and has a six-hour turn over. The water is first filtered, then chlorinated, then aerated, and returned to the bath. The bath is an excellent one, and a great credit to the Council and the Surveyor (Mr. W. H. Prosser). The water is regularly examined, and samples very frequently taken.

There are no private swimming baths in the district

School.	Accommodation, register.	Sanitary Conveniences.	Washing Facilities.	Cloak Rooms.
Penybont—				
Infants' Department ...	260 ...	7 trough closets and Urinal	5 wash-hand basins, cold water only	1 cloak room (248 pegs)
Penybont—				
Boys' Department	355 ...	3 wash-down closets, 4 trough closets and urinal.	4 wash-hand basins, cold water only	1 cloak room (264 pegs)
Penybont—				
Girls' Department	355 ...	13 wash-down w.c.'s.	4 wash-hand basins, cold water only	1 cloak room (407 pegs)
Oldcastle—				
Infants' Department ...	160 ...	6 wash-down w.c.'s and urinal. 1 ditto for staff, inside school building	2 wash-hand basins, 1 ditto for staff, cold water only	1 cloak room (158 pegs)
Oldcastle—				
Boys' Department	316 ...	6 wash-down w.c.'s and urinal; 1 ditto for staff, inside school building	9 wash-hand basins, cold water only	2 cloak rooms (260 pegs)
Oldcastle—				
Girls' Department	316 ...	11 wash-down w.c.'s; 1 ditto for staff, inside school building	10 wash-hand basins, cold water only 1 ditto for staff	2 cloak rooms (260 pegs)
Roman Catholic School	94 ...	5 wash-down w.c.'s and urinal	1 wash-hand basins, cold water only	2 cloak rooms (120 pegs)
Glamorgan County Intermediate School—				
Girls	320 ...	7 automatically flushed closets 8 wash-down w.c.'s 2 ditto for staff	20 wash-hand basins, 2 ditto for staff, cold water only	4 cloak rooms (383 pegs)
Glamorgan County Intermediate School—				
Boys	340 ...	14 wash-down w.c.'s, and 2 nine-stall urinals; 6 w.c.'s for staff	16 wash-hand basins, hot and cold water; hot and cold shower bath	1 cloak room Each pupil has his own peg for clothes, locker for shoes
Junior Technical School	75 ...	3 wash-down w.c.'s and 4 urinals; 1 w.c. for staff	4 wash-hand basins, 1 for staff, cold water only	1 cloak room (83 pegs)

TENTS, VANS and SHEDS.

Occasionally during the year, tents and vans used for human habitation, stand at "Cheapside" for a few weeks, and pay rent to the ground owner.

One caravan stands on the "Green" and the occupant pays rent to the Western Welsh Omnibus Co.

Sanitary conveniences and a water supply are provided on each site.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

		Number of Houses.	
		Council House.	Other Houses.
Infested	.....	Nil	6
Disinfested	.....	Nil	6

All the houses were disinfested by the Sanitary Inspector at the expense of the owners.

The skirting boards, etc., in affected rooms were removed and a blow lamp used. The rooms were sprayed with an insectide, and this is followed by gaseous fumigation. (Sulphur Dioxide).

No methods are employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses.

After disinfection the tenants are advised not to paper the walls for at least three months, and are asked to report at once any re-infestation.

MILK SUPPLY TO SCHOOLS.

In all the above schools the pupils have a daily supply of milk under the Milk Marketing Board scheme, at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per one-third of a pint.

Penybont Infants:	Approximately	90%	take milk daily
Penybont Boys:	„	45%	„
Penybont Girls:	„	45%	„
Oldeastle Infants:	„	70%	„
Oldeastle Boys:	„	90%	„
Oldeastle Girls:	„	50%	„
Roman Catholic Mixed:	„	35%	„
County School Girls:	„	35%	„
County School Boys:	„	48%	„
Junior Technical	„	50%	„

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

There is accommodation at the school for approximately 320 pupils. Some of the classrooms, however, are overcrowded in that they are occupied by 36 pupils, whereas 30 should be the limit. The floors in some rooms are in urgent need of repair, while the ventilation and heating arrangements are of an obsolete character.

Cloakrooms. There are five cloakrooms, four being in the main building and one in a detached galvanised-iron building. The available cloakroom accommodation is inadequate, the cloakrooms being too small and the pegs too close together.

1. 102 Pegs.
2. 165 Pegs.
3. 40 Pegs.
4. 27 Pegs.
5. 48 Pegs.

Sanitary Conveniences. The number of wash-hand basins is insufficient, while in addition there is no hot water laid on.

Wash-hand Basins—

1. 8 W.H. Basins.
2. 6 W.H. Basins.
3. 1 W.H. Basin (attached to Classroom 2).
4. 1 W.H. Basin (attached to Classroom 3).
5. 1 W.H. Basin (attached to Classroom 5).
6. 3 H.W. Basins (attached to Classroom 4) ; not in use.
7. 1 W.H. Basin, Headmistress's Room.
8. 1 W.H. Basin (attached to Hockey Room).
9. 1 W.H. Basin and Sink in Kitchen.
10. 2 W.H. Basins in Scullery attached to Kitchen.

The Lavatory accommodation is quite inadequate. The present automatically flushed pans should be removed, since they do not function properly, and they should be replaced by pans of a more modern pattern.

A few boys attend at the Girls' School on certain days of the week for the First Medical Examination, and there is separate lavatory accommodation. This consists of 3 automatically flushed urinals.

W.C. Accommodation—

1. 3 automatically flushed.
3 W.D.P. Pans.
2. 4 automatically flushed.
4 W.D.P. Pans.
3. 1 W.D.P. Pan (attached to Classroom 2).

Kitchen and Dining Room Facilities.

The number of dinners served per day is approximately 150, while a further 60 to 70 pupils bring their own lunch. The kitchen accommodation is insufficient, and the teaching of ordinary cooking is made very difficult.

Gymnasium and Assembly Hall.

The Gymnasium is used also as an Assembly Hall. This is to be deprecated. The block floor is in need of repair, its present condition being most dangerous.

Staff Accommodation.

The present staff accommodation is inadequate for the staff; the room is also used as the staff cloakroom. A separate cloakroom should be available.

Medical Examination and Rest Rooms.

It is observed that there is no Medical Examination Room available, neither is there a Rest Room for use by any sick pupil or member of the staff.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of Houses erected in the district:—

	1923	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
(a) Number of houses completed and occupied during the year ...	8	44	136	42	104	109	110
(b) Number of houses partly completed during the year	11	38	26	61	31	31	52
(c) Number for which plans were passed, but not commenced during the year	3	3	29	31	56		172

(See also Sanitary Inspector's Report).

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. The farms and dairies are regularly inspected, and samples of milk are frequently taken and sent to the Cardiff and County Laboratory for examination for bacterial content. Thirteen samples were taken for examination for Tubercle Bacilli; 74 samples of milk altogether were taken; 13 of these were unsatisfactory, but no tubercle bacilli were found.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923 and 1936.

Bottling lienees under the above Order were granted to:—

- (1) R. W. Rowe, Coity Road Dairy, T.T. Milk.
- (2) R. W. Rowe, Coity Road Dairy, Aecredited Milk.
- (3) G. T. Lewis, 50 Nolton Street, T.T. Milk.

Supplementary lienees for the sale of T.T. milk were granted to:—

- (1) Mr. D. G. Evans, Cot Farm, Cefn Cribbwr.
- (2) Mr. T. Garfield Davies, Newbridge Farm, Bridgend.
- (3) Mr. W. A. Williams, Pencoed.
- (4) Bridgend Milk Bars, Ltd.

Supplementary lienees have been granted for the sale of Pasteurized Milk to:—

- (1) Nantymoel Co-operative Society, Dinam St., Nantymoel.
- (2) Pontyeymmer Co-operative Society, Oxford Street, Pontyeymmer.

Total Number lienced to sell milk: 51.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The two Slaughter-houses are regularly visited several times each week, and no earcase leaves either Slaughter-house before inspection.

Shops, Stalls, Market, Bakehouses, Ice-cream Shops, Fried-fish Shops, are regularly inspected.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The present Slaughter-house, situated near Queen Street, consists of the following:—

- (1) A passage-way in the centre.
- (2) On the north side of the passage are: (a) a slaughter-room 6ft. by 24ft. for cattle and sheep. (b) Seven cattle or sheep lairs.
- (3) On the south side of the passage there are: (a) Lavatory, satisfactory except that there was no water supply to the flushing cistern at the time of my visit. (b) A cattle or sheep lair. (c) A pig lair. (d) A pig slaughter and scalding room. (e) A cartshed.

This building, as I have frequently pointed out, is not satisfactory. The building is kept in as clean a condition as can be, considering the age and present state of the beams, hooks, floor, etc. The drainage from the cattle lairs on the north side of the passage drain into the slaughter-room. The manure and offals are removed in a covered cart. The floor of the slaughter-house consists of flag paving; the joints between these stones are quite unsatisfactory. The beams from which the carcasses hang after slaughter are old, dirty and rough, giving satisfactory lodging places for germs, and being quite incapable of proper cleansing. The hooks in these beams are rusty, and rust drops on to any carcase hung up. Where the floors meet the walls there are crevices, which are unsatisfactory from a cleaning point of view.

When the weather is rough and there is rain, the carcasses hanging are liable to become wet. The gut scraping table is dirty and rotten. The killing benches for sheep are not clean.

The following are the numbers slaughtered during the years 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 :—

		Cattle.		Pigs.		Sheep.		Calves.
1933	.....	448	...	1,998	...	5,725	...	421
1934	.....	588	...	2,139	...	6,227	...	560
1935	.....	606	...	2,195	...	4,766	...	273
1936	.....	995	...	2,561	...	6,413	...	334
1937	.....	1,079	...	2,546	...	6,883	...	399

An efficient slaughter-house should contain:—

- (1) Slaughter-rooms for cattle, sheep and pigs.
- (2) Cooling rooms for cattle, sheep and pigs.
- (3) Scalding room for pigs.
- (4) Gut-scraping room.
- (5) Boiler house.
- (6) Condemned meat room.
- (7) Sanitary conveniences.
- (8) Adequate lairs for animals awaiting slaughter.
- (9) Sufficient wash-hand basins.
- (10) Adequate hot and cold water supply.
- (11) Necessary and hygienic apparatus.
- (12) Arrangements for the removal of offal and manure.
- (13) Electric light and power.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known) ...	877	190	370	7802	2822
Number Inspected ...	877	190	370	7802	2822
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcases condemned ...	—	2	2	2	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	23	21	—	120	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	2.6	12.1	0.54	1.6	0.38
Tuberculosis only					
Whole Carcases condemned ...	1	6	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	72	68	—	—	87
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	8.3	38.9	—	—	3.07

(c) **Adulteration.** This work is undertaken by the Glamorgan Police Officials, and the following is the report of Superintendent W. C. May in connection with the administration of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Samples taken:—

New Milk	21
Butter	1
Margarine	1
Salad Cream	1
Flag Sauce	1
Lemonade	1
Total	26

There were three prosecutions for selling milk deficient in milk fat, which resulted in fines being inflicted in each case.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.** All this work is done at the Cardiff and County Laboratory, samples of graded and ordinary milks being examined monthly.

(e) **Nutrition.** Short talks are given at the Infant Welfare Centres.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

2. General.

Diphtheria remained very much the same as in 1937, but the number of cases is still much too great. The death rate was much too high, two children unfortunately succumbing to the disease. These lives might have been saved, had they been immunised, and the other cases which recovered could have been avoided a long term in hospital by the same means. The clinical type was a severe one, and many of the cases were sent into hospital at a late period in the disease.

There were few cases of laryngeal diphtheria, and fortunately, these cases did not require any operative interference. All the cases of diphtheria were treated in hospital.

For the first time, your Council offered immunisation against this disease free of cost to the inhabitants. I regret to say that this offer was not extensively taken advantage of, only 188 being completely immunised, and ten partially. Of the 188, 101 were under school age and 87 of school age.

Scarlet Fever.—There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever. Of these, 28 were removed to hospital for isolation, owing to difficulties of isolation at home. None of the cases were severe. All the cases in hospital were given serum, and the complications arising were negligible.

There was no connection between puerperal fever and scarlet fever, as far as could be ascertained.

No case of malaria was notified.

One case of dysentery was notified. This was a young child who quickly recovered under hospital regime.

Two cases of typhoid fever were notified. One of these was an imported case. The second case proved fatal. The patient was found also to be suffering from tuberculosis. An examination of the water and food supply was made, but there was no reason from the analyst's reports to suspect contamination.

Influenza was not prevalent.

The Council has not decided to take any steps to obtain the admission of cases of measles or whooping cough into the Isolation Hospital.

The head-teachers are notified of all cases of infectious disease occurring in school-children and their immediate relatives.

Your Council arranged for an Immunisation Clinic to be held at the Maternity and Child Welfare premises. The prophylactic used was A.P.T. (B.W.& Co.). There were 188 children immunised, 101 being children below school age, and 87 of school age. No measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation was used.

3. (a) CANCER.

The number of deaths certified as being caused by Cancer was 13. In 1937 there were 17; in 1936 17; in 1935 14; in 1934 10; in 1933 18; in 1932 18; in 1931 12; in 1930 15; in 1929 10; 1928 11; in 1927 12; in 1926 14; in 1925 11; in 1924 13; in 1923 12; in 1922, 17; in 1921 9; in 1920 5; in 1919 16; in 1918 8; in 1917 5; in 1916 11; and in 1915 4. The average number of deaths for the 24 years from 1915-1938 is 12.1, there being altogether 292 deaths.

The following table shows the organs affected, as well as the age at death and the sex of the individuals affected:—

Organ affected.	25—25 years			45—65 years			65 up- wards.			Totals	
	M	F	...	M	F	...	M	F	...	M	F
Stomach	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Mouth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intestines	1	2	...	1	2
Lip	1	...	...	1	...
Larynx	2	...	...	2	...
Oesophagus	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lung	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parotid	1	...	...	1	...
Genital Organs	1	...	...	1
Totals	3	1	...	6	3	...	9	4

Pamphlets, as your Council are aware, were prepared in 1931, and these show what steps the public should take if they suspect or are threatened with this disease. These pamphlets are given out to suitable cases at the Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Centres.

4. (a) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In Hospital.				
nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1938.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1938.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1-5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-15	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
15-25	3	2	3	2	2	1	...	...
25-35	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
35-45	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
45-55	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
55-65	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
65 & Over	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals ...	9	6	7	4	8	2	1	...

All those who died from Tuberculosis during 1938 had been previously notified. I consider that the notification of Tuberculosis in your area is efficient.

[illegible]

TABLE 2.

Male and Female Deaths for each month in the various
Wards, etc., 1938.

Month.	South		North		West		1A Quarella Road.		Transfer- able Outward		Transfer- able Inward	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January ...	4	4	4	1	3	1	...	...	5	5	...	...
February ...	2	2	3	1	2	...	1	...	7	2	...	1
March ...	5	4	...	2	3	...	...	2	10	3	4	...
April ...	9	...	1	1	1	1	6	2	4	1	...	1
May ...	3	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	7	4	...	2
June ...	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	7	3	...	...
July ...	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	6	2	...	...
August ...	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	...	...
September ...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	5	1	1
October ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	8	2	...	...
November ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	6	...	...
December ...	3	2	3	4	2	4	1	...	13	3	2	...
Totals	37	22	14	15	19	8	13	9	80	39	7	5

TABLE 3.

Male and Female Live Births Registered in each month

Month.	South Ward.		North Ward		West Ward		1A, Quarella Road		Outward Transferable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	4	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	9	3
February	1	...	2	6	...	...	1	...	8	11
March	1	1	1	2	2	...	3	...	12	11
April	1	4	3	1	1	...	...	2	6	5
May ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	2	3	3	11	12
June	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	3	9	16
July	1	3	...	...	3	1	2	2	6	8
August	3	3	1	3	2	...	5	4	10	12
September	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	11	7
October	2	1	1	1	1	...	3	3	13	8
November	2	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	12	9
December	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	9	7
Totals	19	21	14	23	12	6	24	23	116	109

TABLE 4.

Male and Female Still Births Registered in each month.

Month.	South Ward		North Ward		West Ward		1A, Quarella Road		Outward Transferable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	1	...	1	...	1	1
February
March	1	...	2	...
April	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1	...	...	1
June	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
July	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
August	1	...
September	1	...
October
November	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
December	1	1
Totals	2	1	1	1	...	5	...	7	6

CAUSES OF DEATH

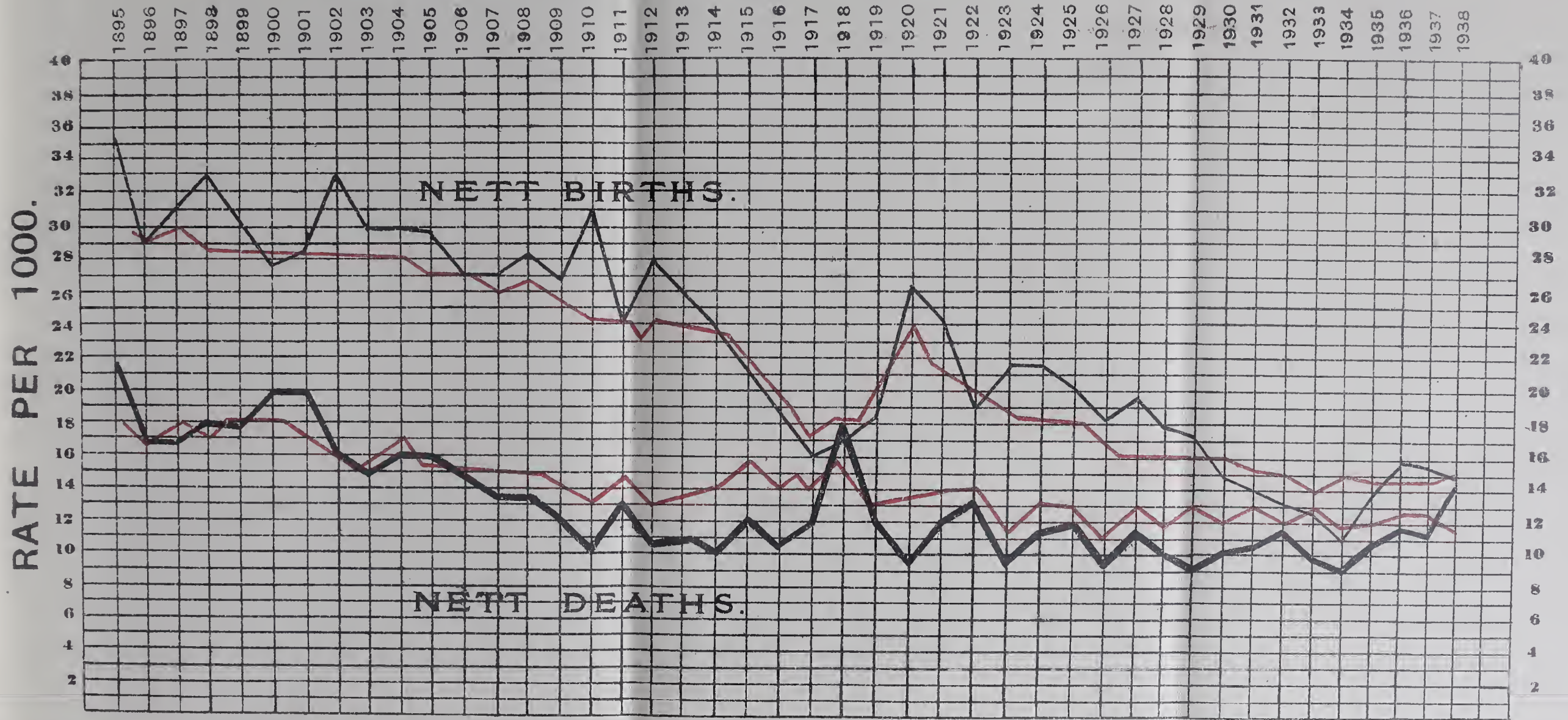
All Causes	Certified Uncertified	Under 1 week					Total under 4 weeks				1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Dths under One Year.
		3	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	7
Small Pox
Chicken pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping-cough	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia
Diarrhoea
Enteritis
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation
Injury at Birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformation	1	..	..	1
Premature Birth	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	..	..	..	1
Accident
Other Causes

Nett Births registered in the calendar year : Legitimate, 152; Illegitimate, 4. Nett Deaths registered in the calendar year :
 Legitimate Infants 7 (Males 5, Females 2). Illegitimate Infants Nil.

TABLE 6.

	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality	General Death Rate	Attendances at Infant Welfare Centre
1921	24.22	98.5	12.1	1,436
1922	18.8	57.1	13.2	2,063
1923	21.5	49.2	9.9	2,351
1924	21.7	53.6	11.2	2,501
1925	20.8	34.6	11.4	2,774
1926	18.5	43.7	9.9	3,100
1927	19.6	81.2	11.8	3,642
1928	17.3	70.9	10.4	3,188
1929	17.0	90.9	9.4	2,898
1930	15.0	20.6	10.2	2,495
1931	14.3	81.6	10.7	2,151
1932	13.3	67.6	11.2	1,811
1933	12.3	32.5	9.8	2,891
1934	10.9	55.0	9.4	4,422
1935	13.6	65.6	10.7	4,838
1936	15.9	37.2	11.8	4,407
1937	15.3	69.8	11.4	3,898
1938	14.8	45.0	14.1	3,274

BRIDGEND URBAN DISTRICT.



Red Lines
Rates for England and Wales.

Black Lines
Rates for Bridgend.

Bridgend	Average Birth-Rate 1929 to 1938	14.2
Bridgend	do. Death-rate do.	10.8
Bridgend	Death-rate 1938	14.1
Bridgend	Birth-rate do.	14.8

Table 7.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1938 and previous 23 years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Live Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to District.			
		Unconnected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	8409	178	172	21.2	117	13.9	31	9	9	52.3	95	12.21
1916	8383	164	153	19.3	115	14.0	39	9	14	91.5	85	10.93
1917	8212	138	131	16.18	131	15.25	44	8	11	83.9	95	12.71
1918	8587	136	—	16.8	132	18.0	—	—	9	66.0	132	18.0
1919	7307	168	—	18.8	99	11.5	—	—	11	63.0	99	11.5
1920	8554	249	228	26.7	120	14.0	46	9	20	87.7	83	9.7
1921	8530	233	233	24.22	154	16.6	50	8	22	98.5	112	12.1
1922	9206	191	175	18.8	188	20.2	73	8	10	57.1	123	13.2
1923	9280	222	203	21.5	111	11.7	29	12	10	49.2	94	9.9
1924	9435	218	205	21.7	144	15.2	55	17	11	53.6	106	11.2
1925	9673	209	202	20.8	140	14.4	44	15	7	34.6	111	11.4
1926	9888	191	183	18.5	138	13.9	51	11	8	43.7	98	9.9
1927	10030	200	197	19.6	155	15.4	47	11	16	81.2	119	11.8
1928	9528	163	155	17.3	143	15.0	55	12	11	70.9	100	10.4
1929	9650	175	165	17.0	127	14.3	48	12	14	84.9	91	9.4
1930	9660	161	145	15.0	163	16.8	70	6	3	20.6	99	10.2
1931	10033	176	147	14.3	189	18.8	88	7	12	81.6	108	10.7
1932	9960	194	133	13.3	188	18.8	94	18	9	67.6	112	11.2
1933	9994	230	123	12.3	190	19.0	98	6	4	32.5	98	9.8
1934	9934	231	109	10.9	189	19.0	99	4	6	55.0	94	9.4
1935	10030	337	137	13.6	203	20.2	113	18	9	65.6	108	10.7
1936	10100	377	161	15.9	241	23.8	130	9	6	37.2	120	11.8
1937	10330	255	159	15.3	241	23.3	128	16	10	69.8	129	11.4
1938	10565	367	156	14.8	256	24.2	119	12	7	45.0	149	14.1

TABLE 8.

The number of deaths from, and the number of notifications of Enteric Fever, and the death- and attack-rates during the last 24 years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Attack-rate per 1,000.
1914	...	...	...	...
1915	...	...	4	0·38
1916	...	...	...	...
1917	1	0·13	1	0·12
1918	...	...	1	0·13
1919	...	...	1	0·11
1920	1	0·13	3	0·35
1921	1	0·11	3	0·32
1922	1	0·10	...	...
1923	...	...	1	0·10
1924	...	...	1	0·10
1925	...	...	...	...
1926	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1927	Nil	Nil	1	0·09
1928	Nil	Nil	1	0·10
1929	Nil	Nil	3	0·31
1930	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1931	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1932	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1933	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1934	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1935	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1936	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1937	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1938	1	0·09	2	0·18

England and Wales—

1938

0·00

0·03

TABLE 9.

The number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, and the death-rates per 1,000 during the past 25 years, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1913	1	0·1
1914	3	0·3
1915	9	0·1
1916	3	0·36
1917	3	0·35
1918	4	0·54
1919	0	0·00
1920	5	0·58
1921	9	0·97
1922	0	0·00
1923	0	0·00
1924	0	0·00
1925	2	0·20
1926	1	0·10
1927	2	0·19
1928	4	0·41
1929	2	0·20
1930	1	0·10
1931	2	0·19
1932	1	0·10
1933	2	0·20
1934	1	0·10
1935	2	0·19
1936	1	0·09
1937	2	0·1
1938	5	0·45

TABLE 10.

The number of deaths from, and the number of cases of, Scarlet Fever notified, together with the death-rate and attack-rate per 1,000, in each year since 1913 are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Attack-rate per 1,000.
1913	...	...	43	5.38
1914	...	...	42	5.19
1915	...	...	77	9.79
1916	...	...	26	3.33
1917	...	...	14	1.70
1918	...	...	50	6.84
1919	2	0.27	22	2.57
1920	...	...	37	4.45
1921	...	...	32	3.47
1922	...	...	3	0.32
1923	...	...	3	0.31
1924	...	...	Nil	0.00
1925	...	Nil	2	0.20
1926	Nil	Nil	12	1.21
1927	Nil	Nil	12	1.19
1928	Nil	Nil	14	1.46
1929	Nil	Nil	12	1.24
1930	Nil	Nil	19	1.96
1931	Nil	Nil	5	0.49
1932	Nil	Nil	11	1.10
1933	Nil	Nil	8	0.80
1934	Nil	Nil	12	1.20
1935	...	...	14	1.39
1936	...	...	14	1.38
1937	...	...	15	1.4
1938	...	...	40	3.7

England and Wales—

1938

0.01

2.41

TABLE 11.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Diphtheria, the number of cases notified, and the death-rate and attack-rate per 1,000 in each years since 1913:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Attack-rate per 1000.
1913	...	...	8	1.00
1914	1	0.12	14	1.73
1915	1	0.13	10	1.27
1916	2	0.26	11	1.41
1917	1	0.12	7	0.84
1918	...	...	1	0.13
1919	...	...	6	0.70
1920	1	0.11	7	0.77
1921	3	0.32	23	2.49
1922	...	...	4	0.49
1923	...	...	2	0.21
1924	Nil	Nil	10	1.05
1925	1	0.10	1	0.10
1926	1	0.10	5	0.50
1927	Nil	Nil	1	0.09
1928	Nil	Nil	1	0.10
1929	Nil	Nil	4	0.41
1930	Nil	Nil	2	0.20
1931	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1932	N 1	Nil	21	2.10
1933	1	0.10	3	0.30
1934	1	0.10	4	0.40
1935	1	0.09	6	0.59
1936	1	0.09	32	3.26
1937	1	0.09	17	1.6
1938	2	0.18	16	1.5

England and Wales—

1938

0.07

1.58

Table 12—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1938.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BRIDGEND.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Cases notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each locality.			
	At all ages.	At ages—years					West Ward.	North Ward.	South Ward.	Cottage Homes and Infirmary
		1 and under 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 45.	45 and 65.				
Pneumonia	6	...	2	...	2	2	3	2	1	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	16	4	11	...	1	...	1	13	1	1
Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever	40	6	23	4	6	...	5	12	21	2
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
Relapsing Fever (R)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polymyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15	1	1	5	5	2	1	5	6	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	1	3	5	1	1	3	4	4	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	97	12	41	15	19	7	15	39	35	8

Isolation Hospital: Cefn Hirgoed.

Total number of beds 44.

TABLE 13.

This Table shows the deaths that occurred during the years 1881 to 1938; and the notification received, with the deaths that occurred during the years 1895 to 1938, inclusive, from infectious diseases (including the cases and deaths at the Institutions, belonging to the district). The Notification Act was adopted by the Authority in July, 1895.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Smallpox		Scarlet Fever		Diphthe- ria		Mem- branous Croup.		Enteric Fever		Continued Fever		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases. Annually	Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas	
		D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.		D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.
1881	4153																							
1886	4414	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...
1887	4467	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	...
1888	4520	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	14	1	...	...	...
1889	4573	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	...	1	...
1890	4626	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	12	1	...	...	...
1891	4679	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
1892	4817	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...
*1893	4956	1	2	...	4	...	2	1	1	6	28	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
1894	5095	...	...	...	7	1	7	...	...	3	14	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	2	...
1895	5233	...	...	...	10	1	6	1	...	4	12	3	7	...	7	...	2	...	22	...	4	...	7	7
1896	5379	1	21	...	32	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	5	5
1897	5511	...	4	...	20	...	5	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	7
1898	5649	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	5	49	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	3
1899	5788	...	...	...	15	1	6	...	...	11	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	...	2	...	5
+1900	5927	...	1	...	7	3	11	...	...	3	27	...	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	19	...	1	1	1
1901	6066	...	...	...	27	5	29	...	...	2	32	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	15	1	1	5	12
1902	6536	1	2	1	14	2	10	...	...	3	22	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	20	...	...	...	5
+1903	6604	...	...	...	17	2	16	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	3
1904	6687	...	1	...	18	...	6	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	16	...	...	...	4
1905	7085	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	16	117	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	22	...	...	1	8
1906	7244	...	...	...	12	1	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	1	2	...	2
1907	7256	...	...	...	44	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	3	...	10	...	2	...	3
1908	7470	...	...	...	4	2	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	3
1909	7700	...	...	...	30	2	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	3
1910	7985	...	...	...	28	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
1911	8084	...	...	...	36	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	...	1	4
1912	8238	...	...	...	20	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1
1913	8307	...	...	...	43	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
1914	8409	...	...	...	42	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2
1915	8383	...	...	...	77	1	10	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	9	1	2	...	5
1916	8212	...	...	...	26	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1
1917	8587	...	...	...	14	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2
A1918	7305	...	...	2	50	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	118	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
B1919	8554	...	...	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	8530	...	...	...	37	1	7	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1
1921	9206	...	...	...	32	3	23	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...
1922	9280	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
1923	9435	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1924	9435	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1925	9673	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1926	9888	...	...	...	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1927	10030	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
1928	9528	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
1929	9660	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
1930	9660	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1931	10033	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
1932	9960	...	...	...	11	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1933	9994	...	...	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
1934	9934	...	...	...	12	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1935	10030	...	...	...	14	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
1936	10100	...	...	...	14	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
1937	10330	...	...	...	15	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
1938	10560	...	...	...	40	2	16	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3

Notification Act 1889, adopted July, 1895. †In 1900 Diphtheria and Membranous Croup were conjoined, as to Notifications and Deaths
 ‡ Sewerage Scheme, and work of connecting the Houses, completed \$ Filter Beds on Water Supply completed and utilized.

1905, Increase of district by 513 acres with an estimated population of 275.

‡ 1911 Enteritis, etc. was included under the heading of Diarrhœa

A Birth Rate Population in 1918—8185.

B Birth Rate Population in 1919—8911

TABLE 15.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Total number of Sessions	48
Total number of Mothers attending during 1938	135
Total attendance	654
Average attendance of Expectant Mothers per Session	13.6

HEALTH VISITORS' VISITS DURING 1938.

Total number of First Visits under one year ...	150
Total number of Visits under one year	822
Total number of Visits one to five years	1,909

To Expectant Mothers—

First Visits	79
Re-Visits	286
	<hr/>
Total Visits	365
	<hr/>

To cases of Tuberculosis—

First Visits	16
Re-Visits	155
	<hr/>
Total Visits	171
	<hr/>

To cases of Measles—

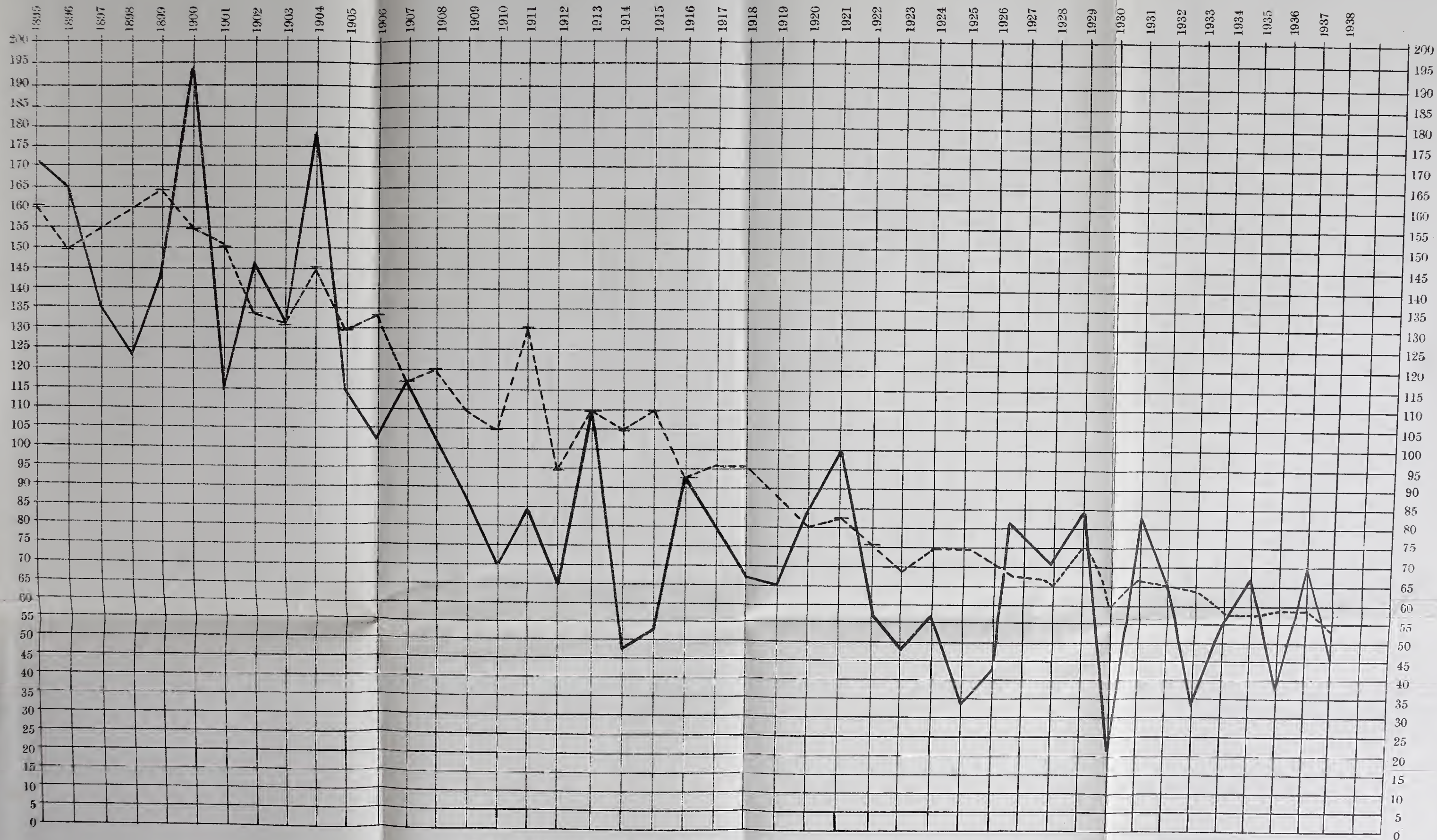
First Visits	4
Re-Visits	4
	<hr/>
Total Visits	8
	<hr/>

To cases of Whooping Cough—

First Visits	12
Re-Visits	15
	<hr/>
Total Visits	27
	<hr/>

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIDGEND. COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

DEATH RATE UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1000 BIRTHS.



Bridgend Infantile Death-rate shown by continuous line. (45)
 England and Wales do. do. dotted line. (53)
 Average Infantile Death-rate for Bridgend for the 10 years, 1929 to 1938 = 55.9

TABLE 16.

BREAST-FED BABIES.

Number of Children who were born in 1937, and were resident in the Pridgend Urban District at the end of 1938 ... 130

Of these Children:—

108 were breast-fed at birth

67 were breast-fed at 3 months

53 were breast-fed at 6 months

38 were breast-fed at 9 months

13 were breast-fed at 12 months

These figures include children who were partially breast-fed.

TABLE 17.

BIRTHS REGISTERED (Including Outward Transfers).

Births Registered—

Legitimate, 371.	Illegitimate, 19.	Total, 390.
------------------	-------------------	-------------

Live Births, 367.	Still Births, 23.
-------------------	-------------------

Notified within 36 hours of birth—

(1) Live Births, 367.	(2) Still Births, 22.	(3) Total, 389.
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------

(1) By Midwives, 387.	(2) By Parents and Doctors, 2.
-----------------------	--------------------------------

Infant Deaths—

Number—

(1) Legitimate, 7.	(2) Illegitimate, Nil.	Total, 7.
--------------------	------------------------	-----------

(1) Legitimate, 46.0.	(2) Illegitimate, Nil.	Total, 45.0.
-----------------------	------------------------	--------------

TABLE 18.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS, 1938.

Total Attendance—

Thursday Clinic	...	...	...	...	1,653
Friday Clinic	...	...	...	...	1,287
Saturday Clinic	...	...	...	...	334
					<hr/> 3,274

Number of Thursday Clinics	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Friday Clinics	...	...	...	...	43
Number of Saturday Clinics	...	...	...	...	50
					<hr/> 144

Average attendance—

Thursday Clinics	...	...	...	...	32.4
Friday Clinics	...	...	...	...	29.9
Saturday Clinics	...	...	...	...	6.6

Total number of attendances during year—

By children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	1,561
By children 1—5 years	...	...	...	...	1,713

Total number of children under 1 year attending for the first time during 1938	111
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total number of children, 1—5 years attending for first time	...				42
--	-----	--	--	--	----

Total number of children who were in attendance at end of year—

(1) Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	91
(2) 1—5 years	...	...	...	...	303

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY).

VITAL STATISTICS, 1938.

District.	Births.		Deaths.		Infant Mortality.	
	Population.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Deaths.	Crude rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000 live Births.
Administrative County.....	708,500	15.4	8,939	12.6	656	60
Urban Districts.....	529,600	15.5	6,886	13.0	511	62
Rural Districts.....	178,900	15.0	2,053	11.5	145	54
England and Wales.....	—	15.1	—	11.6	—	53
Urban Districts—						
Aberdare.....	43,030	13.5	629	14.6	30	51
Barry.....	35,810	15.4	464	13.0	17	31
Bridgend.....	10,560	14.8	150	14.2	7	45
Caerphilly.....	32,180	17.3	417	13.0	37	66
Cowbridge.....	1,036	13.5	16	15.4	1	71
Gelligaer.....	36,660	18.7	447	12.2	38	55
Glyncorrwg.....	9,562	18.7	108	11.3	12	67
Llchwyr.....	25,720	15.0	290	11.3	22	57
Maesteg.....	22,440	18.3	279	12.4	36	88
Mountain Ash.....	33,700	16.8	434	12.9	26	46
Neath.....	31,480	14.9	378	12.0	28	60
Ogmore and Garw.....	23,860	17.0	276	11.6	20	49
Penarth.....	16,080	12.6	189	11.8	11	54
Pontypridd.....	38,610	14.3	529	13.7	48	87
Porthcawl.....	6,752	11.5	86	12.7	3	38
Port Talbot.....	40,180	17.6	516	12.8	54	76
Rhondda.....	121,940	14.2	1,678	13.8	121	70
Rural Districts—						
Cardiff.....	31,900	13.1	327	10.3	15	36
Cowbridge.....	10,450	17.4	150	14.4	9	49
Llantrisant and Llantwit Vardre.....	10,400	13.3	117	11.3	7	51
Gower.....	24,230	16.9	272	11.2	18	44
Neath.....	40,320	15.9	453	11.2	45	70
Penybont.....	27,660	16.7	321	11.6	27	58
Pontardawe.....	33,940	12.8	413	12.2	24	55

TABLE 20.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRIDGEND
URBAN DISTRICT, 1938.

Causes of Death.		M.	F.
All Causes	...	91	59
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	1	...
2 Measles	...	...	1
3 Scarlet fever	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	1
5 Diphtheria	...	1	1
6 Influenza	...	1	...
7 Encephalitis lethargica	...	1	...
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	8	2
10 Other tuberculosis diseases	...	1	...
11 Syphilis	...	...	...
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	...	...	...
13 Cancer, malignant disease	...	9	4
14 Diabetes	...	2	...
15 Cerebral hæorrhage	...	7	11
16 Heart disease	...	26	18
17 Aneurysm	...	...	...
18 Other circulatory diseases	...	2	4
19 Bronchitis	...	7	2
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	4	2
21 Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...
22 Peptic ulcer	...	...	1
23 Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...	...
24 Appendicitis	...	1	...
25 Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...
26 Other liver diseases	...	1	...
27 Other digestive diseases	...	2	2
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	...	2	1
29 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...
30 Other puerperal causes	...	...	1
31 Congenital causes, etc.	...	4	1
32 Senility	...	...	...
33 Suicide	...	...	...
34 Other Violence	...	3	2
35 Other defined causes	...	8	5
36 Ill-defined causes	...	...	...
Special causes (included in No. 35)		...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under one year:		...	...
Total	...	5	2
Legitimate	...	5	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...
Live Births:—		...	...
Total	...	76	80
Legitimate	...	75	77
Illegitimate	...	1	3
Stillbirths:—		...	...
Total	...	8	5
Legitimate	...	8	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...
Resident Population		...	10,560.

General Register Office, Somerset House,
London, W.C.2.

BRIDGEND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Sanitary Inspector's Report, Year Ended December 31st, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS.

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1938.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Number of new houses erected during the year (complete fit for occupation)	111
In course of erection	52
A. Total [including number given separately under (B)] ...	111
(1) By the Local Authority	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other Bodies or Persons	111
B. With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
(1) By the Local Authority:—	
(a) For the purpose of Part 2 of the Act of 1925	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part 3 of the Act of 1925	Nil
(c) For other purposes	Nil
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	Nil
1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.	

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	635
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	720
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses [included under sub-head (1) above] which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	305
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	351

(b) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	94

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	101
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By Owner	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners		Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	19
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—			
(a) By Owners	...	...	19
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners			Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	1

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
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(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
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4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	11
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	13
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	60
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	3
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	6
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	30

It should be noted that owing to the influx of labour, due to the constructional work in the vicinity, there is at the present time some overcrowding, which, however, is of a temporary nature.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY. MILK SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936 & 1938.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Licenses granted under the Special Designations Order, 1936 :—

Supplementary licencees to sell T.T., Accredited and Pasteurised Milk :—

T.T. Milk	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	2
Bottling Licences, T.T. Milk	...	...	...	2
Bottling Licences, Accredited Milk	...	...	...	1

Non-Graded Milk :—

Total number of Producers licenced	...	...	10
Total number of Retailers licenced	...	...	32
Producers licenced during the year	...	...	Nil
Retailers licenced during the year	...	...	Nil

During the year two producers and three retail purveyors gave up business.

Number of inspections made of cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops during the year	91
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This year again, a number of samples of graded and ordinary milk were taken for bacteriological examination, the results of which proved that a fairly high standard of cleanliness was being maintained in the production of milk in the area.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of inspection in connection with meat in the
slaughter-houses and shops during the year ... 841

The following carcases and organs, which upon inspection, I found
to be diseased, were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for human
consumption:—

7	Bovine carcases and offal affected with generalised tuberculosis.	
2	Bovine carcases affected with fevered flesh and extensive bruises.	
1	Pig's carcase and offal affected with dropsy and emaciation.	
2	Sheep carcases and offal affected with dropsy and emaciation.	
2	Calf carcases and offal	„ dropsy and emaciation.
3	Bovine forequarters	„ localised tuberculosis.
45	Bovine heads	„ localised tuberculosis.
4	Bovine heads	„ localised actinomycosis.
80	Bovine lungs	„ localised tuberculosis.
13	Bovine livers	„ localised tuberculosis.
12	Bovine livers	„ localised echinococcus cysts.
9	Bovine livers	„ localised distomatosis.
5	Bovine livers	„ localised melanosis.
2	Bovine livers	„ localised abscesses.
1	Bovine liver	„ fatty infiltration.
8	Bovine lungs	„ localised echinococcus cysts.
2	Bovine lungs	„ localised distomatosis.
74	Pigs' heads	„ localised tuberculosis.
7	Pigs' livers	„ localised eirrhosis.
6	Pigs' livers	„ localised tuberculosis.
7	Pigs' lungs	„ localised tuberculosis.
3	Pigs' lungs	„ localised pneumonia.
42	Sheep livers	„ localised distomatosis.
19	Sheep lungs	„ localised distomatosis.
33	Sheep livers	„ localised echinococcus cysts.
20	Sheep lungs	„ localised echinococcus cysts.
6	Sheep lungs	„ localised strongylosis.

Removed from cold stores:—

722lbs.	of meat, which was found to be unsound.	
24lbs.	of sausage	„ „
15	Chicken (weight, 37lbs.)	„

OTHER UNSOUND FOODS.

The following foodstuffs were also surrendered as being unfit for human consumption and were destroyed:—

Fruit.—102lbs. Apples, which were unsound.

Meat Pies.—12 Pork Pies which were unsound.

Fish.—7½lbs. of Lobster in the early stages of decomposition.

Canned Foods.—290 tins of foodstuffs which were “blown” or “leaky.”

Other Foods.—130lbs. of Cocoanut Flakes, which was unwholesome. 3 packets of Quaker Oats, which was unwholesome.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Public slaughter-houses registered	...	...	1
Private slaughter-houses licenced	...	...	1
Inspections made during the year	...	...	841
Notices served	...	...	Nil

I have experienced little difficulty in getting limewashing of walls, cleansing of floors, removal of garbage, etc., carried out by verbal instructions given during inspections. The condition of the Public Slaughter-house remains as previously reported. The lairage accommodation is insufficient and badly designed. The Council have discussed the erection of a new modern Municipal Abattoir for the needs of the district.

The Private Slaughter-house is modelled on up-to-date lines, and is tiled out with white glazed tiles. It is kept in a very clean condition, a water supply is laid on from the mains, electric light has been installed, and the premises are drained to the Council's sewer.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act, which came into force on the 1st January, 1934, made important changes in the law relating to the slaughtering of animals in slaughter-houses and knackers' yards, and to the licensing of slaughtermen.

All bovine animals in the slaughter-houses in our area are rendered insensible to pain by means of the “Humane Killer,” which is also used for pigs in the private slaughter-house.

In the Public Slaughter-house all pigs are stunned by means of the “Electrolethaler,” which is an electric stunning apparatus, installed to conform with the above Act.

Number of Slaughter-men's licences granted during the year	Nil
Number of renewals	25
Total	25

I have to report that there have been no contraventions of the Act during the year under review.

COLD STORES.

There is only one cold store in the town, which is privately owned, but, in addition, several of the meat traders have installed small refrigerators on their own premises.

Number of inspections made	28
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

BAKEHOUSES.

Number in the Urban District (actually in use)	...	10
Number of inspections made	...	62
Notices served	...	Nil

FISH-FRYING ESTABLISHMENTS.

There were five Fried Fish Shops carrying on the trade during the year. Visits were made periodically to all the premises, and in the majority of cases, the conditions were found to be satisfactory. The chief fish used are small hake and plaice, and it is received fresh daily.

There is difficulty in finding radical sanitary objections to these establishments, but evidence of their existence is clearly indicated on our streets, where greasy papers are oftentimes strewn about.

In the past, some Local Authorities have succeeded by means of Orders, in declaring the trade of fish-frying to be an offensive one in their areas. In the future, this trade is intended to be controlled by Bye-laws, and in the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 108, power is given to make such Bye-laws.

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

Number in the area	...	...	...	13
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	39

In all cases fresh milk is used in the preparation of the ice-cream, and the utensils are kept in a cleanly condition.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the Urban District is under the control of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. On the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, eighteen samples of water from various town supplies (twelve for bacteriological examination and six for chemical analysis) were collected and submitted to the laboratory during the year.

A new 4-inch water main was laid at Cefn Glas Road during the year for the supply of four houses which previously had to rely on collected rain water.

There are seven houses in the town which at present are not connected to the Water Board's mains, six of which have a rain water supply, and the other a well.

During the year, the water supply to four houses was improved by renewing the service pipes affected with corrosion, and a separate water tap was provided in the case of four houses which in the past had one tap for the tenants' joint use.

CESSPOOLS.

Number of cesspools in the area	19
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

The cleansing of the cesspools is carried out by the Local Authority at the request of the tenants of the house to which the cesspools belong.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number in the area	2
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Frequent inspections were made during the year, and verbal instructions given with regard to limewashing of internal walls and ceilings, which were carried out. Owing to the influx into the town of large numbers of constructional workers employed on Government work, these premises have been used to their full capacity.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of investigations made, including cancer and tuberculosis	197
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Number of premises fumigated, including fumigations of premises after deaths from cancer and tuberculosis	101
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

While everyone regards rats as disagreeable pests, comparatively few people appreciate the seriousness of the menace which these rodents constitute. That it is a grave menace is apparent to all who have given close study to the subject. A pair of rats could have as many as 880 descendants in a year. Natural checks, of course, prevent this, but there is no doubt that their normal rate of increase is truly appalling.

Rats are notorious disease carriers, and they are considered to be active agents in the spread of Foot and Mouth disease, and other diseases which take a heavy toll of our valuable stock.

Under the Act, it is the duty of the occupiers, or where there is no occupier, the owner, to take such steps as are necessary for the purpose of destroying, or of preventing infestation of rats and mice on their land or premises.

During the year, numerous complaints were received from various parts of the town of rat infestation. The Council engaged an unemployed man for six months on rat destruction, and he did valuable work with dogs, ferrets, traps and a gassing machine. Special attention was given to the refuse tip, stables, poultry farms, corn stores, etc.

SCHOOLS.

Number in the Urban Area (including private schools and the Blind Institution)	...	...	...	10
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	32

CINEMAS AND AMUSEMENT PLACES.

Number in the area	...	...	...	3
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	36

New heating and ventilating systems have been installed at two cinemas by means of which the incoming air is washed, screened and warmed before entering the building.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

One certificate of exemption with regard to the provision of sanitary conveniences was granted during the year. As a result of informal action, one new water closet was provided at a shop for the use of the female employees.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year six premises were cleared of vermin, the cost of the work being borne by the owners of the property in each case.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Number of drains tested during the year, either by means of smoke or water	...	...	...	194
Number of inspections made of drainage work whilst in progress	...	...	...	384

During the year, one earth closet was demolished, and a water closet provided, and was connected to the sewer which had been extended for the purpose.

A comprehensive surface water drainage scheme for the South Ward was carried out and completed during the year. The details, including cost and size of sewer, are as follows:—

WHITEROCK SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Cost.—£1,626.

Route.—Ewenny Road, Priory Road, Heronstone Lane, to an outfall on the Ewenny Moors at Heronstone.

Size of Sewer.—9-inch to 18-inch concrete tubes.

Completed.—August, 1938.

SOUTH WARD SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Cost.—£6,725.

Route.—Coychurch Road, Bridgend Hockey Club Ground, Cowbridge Road, Technical -School Grounds to Brynteg Avenue, Neville Road, New Senior School Site to Island Farm Fields, Newbridge Farm Fields to an outfall in the River Ogmore.

Subsidiary branches in Grove Road, St. Marie Street, Merthyr-mawr Road and Glanogwr Road.

Size of Sewer.—6-inch to 27-inch concrete tubes.

Completed.—September, 1938.

NUISANCES AND OTHER MATTERS DEALT WITH.

Foul drains, W.C.'s, etc., opened and cleansed	...	106
Accumulations of manure and other offensive matter	...	5
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	2
Dirty and verminous houses	...	6

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

The following proceedings were instituted during the year:—

Nature of Offence.	Result.
Failure to make satisfactory provision for drainage.	Order made for works to be carried out.

(Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 39)

PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT.

- 3 new inspection chambers constructed to existing house drains.
- 6 new inspection chamber covers fitted to existing drains.
- 26 new water closet pedestal pans installed.
- 5 yards paved.
- 8 yard pavings repaired.
- 10 new W.C. flushing cisterns fitted to existing W.C.'s.
- 3 new sanitary sinks and waste pipes installed.
- 7 soil and vent pipes repaired.
- 6 drains re-laid.
- 2 new syphon gully traps substituted for insanitary fittings.

HOUSES IMPROVED.

Houses repaired and renovated throughout	2
Houses rendered or repointed	5
Roofs repaired	15
Eaves, gutters and downspouts repaired	9
Chimneys repointed	10
Walls and ceiling plaster repaired	5
Dampness to walls remedied	6
Windows repaired and sash cords fitted	7
Grates repaired	10
Wood and other floors repaired	4
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired	11
W.C. seats repaired	6
Doors and door frames	3
New ovens installed	8

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	18	4
Factories (without mechanical power)	95	14
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including out- workers' premises)	4	2
Total	<u>117</u>	<u>20</u>

OTHER MATTERS:—

Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	1
Reports sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories	Nil
No Home-work.	
No Certificates granted.	

DEFECTS FOUND:—

Particulars.	Number of Defects. Found. Remedied.		Referred to Prosecu- tions were Instituted.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	...	10	
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	...	1	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...				
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective	5	...	5	
Not separate for sexes...				
Other offences	4	...	4	
Total	20	...	20	Nil

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	10
Marine Stores	...	...	...	1
Hide and Skin Yards	...	...	...	1

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Occasionally during the year, tents and vans stand at "Cheapside" for a few weeks, and pay rent to the ground-owner.

One caravan stands on the "Green," and the occupant pays rent to the Western Welsh Omnibus Co. Sanitary conveniences and a water supply are provided on each of these sites.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff under the direction of the Surveyor. The system is the same as that outlined in previous reports, namely, that of collecting the refuse from the business centres and hotels daily, and from the residential parts of the town at least twice weekly.

During the year, steel "Litter Baskets" were fixed on the electric lamp standards at convenient intervals in the main streets, for the reception of waste paper, cigarette boxes, etc.

Considerable improvement has been accomplished with regard to the deposit of refuse upon back lanes during the year. This is due to a large extent to these lanes having been made up and reconditioned.

The refuse is disposed of by "controlled tipping" in a large disused quarry, which the Council acquired by compulsory purchase, at a cost of £406. This quarry will serve the needs of the town for the disposal of refuse for many years.

The present position with regard to ashpit accommodation cannot be regarded as being satisfactory. In the majority of cases miscellaneous receptacles are used for the deposit of refuse for collection by the cleansing vehicles. Very few of these receptacles have covers, and apart from their unsightly appearance, the contents are frequently scattered on the surface of the back lanes by dogs. Approximately 20% of the premises in the area have sanitary dustbins in use.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. Manley,

Sanitary Inspector.

